The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884.

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SELECT STORY.

MR. BROWNE'S HEIRESS.

BY R. M.

"If you mean to go in for art, old fellow, you must make up your mind to travel by a veritable Via Dolorosa before you attain success, especially if you have to live by it," said my friend Ted Ochre. I have been through the whole business, and know all about it."

I have since proved his words to be true, although I have less cause to complain than many of my comrades of the brush, for a lucky accident provided my wife and myself with the means of living till I got a fair start. But I passed through some grievous experiences before that had happened.

When I had begun to make a little progress, and had saved enough money to enable me to do so, I determined to give myself several weeks' stay in the country, where I hoped to recruit my health, at the same time that I pursued my studies.

I meant to live as cheaply as possible, and work hard all the time; yet it was with a host of pleasant anticipations that I jumped into a third class carriage at Liverpool street, and, after a three hours' journey arrived at a quiet little country station for W——. After having ascertained from one of the porters that there were good lodgings to be had at the village inn, I walked up the platform toward the place of exit. As I passed the first-class carriages, my attention was arrested by one of the windows being let down in a violent hurry.

"Eh, porter! Where are they all?" exclaimed an irritable voice, belonging to a stout elderly gentleman, who was struggling with swollen gouty fingers, to turn the stiff handle of the door.

With some difficulty I managed to open it for him, just as the station master had given the signal for the train to move on.

The porter, catching sight of me opening the door as the train was moving, shouted to me to "Stand back!" and ran to enforce his command; but the irate passenger forced open the door, which the official had nearly reshut, and jumped out, falling as he did so with one foot between the platform and the train.

Catching him as he fell, while the porter at the same moment signaled for the train to stop, I was fortunate enough to extricate the old gentleman from his perilous position.

"It's Mr. Browne! I hope you're not hurt, sir!" exclaimed the station master, coming up.

"Hurt!" he replied, stuttering with rage. "I'll—I'll report every man jack of you. If it had not been for this gentleman—"

"He knows 'twarn't my fault, said the porter sulkily; "you would get out o' that train arter she'd started."

"In that case," began the station master, very deferentially, "if Jones is correct—"

"Correct! The rascal—I—I—"

"The man is right enough so far," I interrupted; "but there was no one near to open the carriage door, and at the last moment, after some difficulty, I opened it myself."

"Gross neglect—ugh!" with a growl of pain; "and as sure as I'm director—ugh!—"

"I am afraid you are severely hurt," I interrupted; "let me assist you to the waiting room."

"No, no; straight home at once; my carriage is waiting," he replied, taking my arm, and answering only by a fierce growl the sulky apologies of the porter, he limped painful to his carriage. Just as I had helped him in the station master hurried up, and exclaimed:

"I trust you are not seriously hurt, I—"

"Hurt!" he growled, with renewed indignation. "I think I have only broken my leg, but that's nothing—nothing of any consequence!"

"You see, Mr. Browne, it's not your usual train," replied the crestfallen official. "Will you let me send the doctor on?" he asked.

"No!" roared the old gentleman.

"I think that would be the wisest plan," I suggested; "for though I think it can be nothing more serious than a bad sprain—"

"Good gracious, sir! What can you know about it? I tell you I'm in agony. Well," to the station master, who stood waiting his instructions, "why d'ye stand gaping there?" Then to me, as I turned to go: "Get in, can't you? Get in!"

"Thank you, but I must find my way to the inn," I replied, rather stiffly, for I did not relish the tone of the request.

"Bother it all! Can't you see I'm mad with pain?" he asked irritably. "Is it likely that I am going to let you go to a wretched country public house—it's nothing better—after saving my life?"

"Seeing that the kind-hearted but choleric old gentleman was really distressed at my refusal, I yielded to his wish, and after half an hour's drive found myself established as an honored guest in his luxurious home. He insisted that I should take up my quarters there during my stay at W——. Every obstacle that I raised was surmounted by him with such perseverance that in spite of myself, I was forced to yield to his desire.

It was certainly pleasant at Dalehurst. All that wealth could procure was to be found there, for its owner was rich, and allowed Genevieve, his daughter, carte blanche in the exercise of her cultivated and refined tastes. His daughter, ah! how can I describe her? Beautiful, intellectual, gracious and an enthusiast about art, was it wonderful that I lost my heart long before I knew it? When I did discover it—but I must speak of the happy days that preceded the shock of that discovery.

As I had supposed, Mr. Browne's injury proved to be nothing more dangerous than a severe sprain, but it kept him a prisoner for several days, and as I was always out at work till dinner time, he grew to look forward toward my presence in the evening in quite a ridiculous manner.

He was very much interested in my pictures, although he knew nothing about art, but he thought he did, and his daughter's sympathetic appreciation atoned for his incomprehensible criticisms, and was dangerously delightful to me.

Of course, I was mad, foolish, culpable, not to understand that it was something more than intellectual sympathy which made our intercourse such a happiness to us both; but I suppose I was feeling too intensely to analyze and define my feelings.

I think, too, that as he knew my position, Mr. Browne acted in a most thoughtful way, for he insisted that Genevieve should take lessons of me; and what could he expect when two young people, with so many sympathies and tastes in common, were so constantly thrown together? I can conscientiously declare that, had I realized my danger, I should have fled long before I did, for I believed at that time that Genevieve was her father's heiress, while I was a poor, struggling artist.

When one morning my host announced that he expected his nephew, Reginald Vane, and some friends down for the shooting, I felt a vague presentiment that something unpleasant was in store for me, and insisted on taking up my quarters at the inn, for I knew that with a house full of young people whose sole idea was amusement, while mine was work, I should be out of place and at a disadvantage. Genevieve, however, would not hear of giving up her lessons, and whenever they took place it was invariably insisted upon that I should remain to dine at Dalehurst.

The moment I saw Reginald Vane I conceived an intense aversion to him, and he took no pains to hide the fact that the feeling was mutual.

The first evening I spent in his society he treated me with a supercilious affectation of superiority which made my blood boil. The fact that he was in love with his cousin, and madly jealous of every man that found the slightest favor in her eyes, restrained me from openly resenting his many impertinences; but there is a limit to forebearance, and when one evening after I had been singing with Genevieve, he made some insulting allusion to fortune-hunters, pointing his remark with a look at me that no one could mistake, we came to an open quarrel.

The next morning I sought an interview with Mr. Browne, to bid him farewell.

"Tut, tut, man!" he answered cordially. "So that jealous idiot has been showing his airs to you, eh? He spoke to me last night but I told him I knew you and could trust you."

But I knew that I could not trust myself, so begging him to make my excuses and adieux to Genevieve, I departed, with the intention of seeing her no more.

The old gentleman must have begun to suspect the truth during this interview, for despite my own agitation, I noticed how worried and anxious he was looking.

I was at the time at work on a landscape which would keep me, as I reckoned, about a week longer in the neighborhood, but for the next day or two my picture made little or no progress; work seemed an impossibility.

Then a feverish energy seized me. I was presumptuous enough to believe that Genevieve returned my love; a thousand significant trifles helped me to this conclusion. With such an incentive to spur me on, I told myself that I must quickly win the wealth and position which would give me a right to speak. With a rapidity which surprised even myself, I finished my picture and began another to pair with it.

Day after day I worked, exposed to the sun, and scarcely stopping while the light lasted even to take necessary food.

About three o'clock one afternoon I had finished, and started to return to the inn. I was feeling triumphantly excited—heart and brain were full of Genevieve. "If I could only see her once more!" I thought, as I pounded through the wood with down-bent head.

As if in answer to my longing, on looking up suddenly I saw her. She was at some little distance from me, and as with eager steps I hurried forward, I perceived that she was not alone. I stopped, dizzy and confounded, for her companion was my rival, Vane. Her hands lay passively with in his grasp; she seemed to be listening willingly to his eager words; but no—suddenly the downcast eyes were raised—she spoke vehemently—she struggled to release herself. I rushed madly forward.

"It's a falsehood!" I heard her exclaim; "and you are a coward!"

Then her face was turned toward me in surprise, delighted recognition, fear, trouble, and the next moment her persecutor had measured his length on the ground, while I reeled and fell, for a great darkness swam before me, then all was blank.

* * * * * *

A world peopled with many faces, in turn strange, familiar, compassionate, cruel, merry; events following one another with inconceivable rapidity, some joyful, some the reverse; a confused agonized struggle after comprehension of something cruelly puzzling, a gradual relinquishment of the effort, and at last I knew my mother's sweet worn face as it bent anxiously over me. At first her face was all that I recognized, and, soothed by the consciousness of her presence, I slept. Gradually recollection returned, then followed the tedium of a long and weary convalescence, during which I learned that they had sent that very day from Dalehurst to inquire about me, and had also sent fruit and flowers continually till I out of danger, and that they had now gone abroad.

* * * * * *

"I beg pardon!" I exclaimed absently, for I had come into sudden and violent collission with a lady who, like myself, was turning the corner of a street in Hammersmith. There was a dense fog, and she was closely veiled, so it is not wonderful that I did not at first, recognize her. "Miss Brown! is it possible, and alone? I have grown independent you see," in slightly tremulous tones. "You must let me put you into a cab. Where are you going?" I asked, feeling like one who dreamed.

"Home—no, no please!" as I took umbreila and music-roll from her hand, "indeed, I cannot let you," but the words were weak and faltering, and I ventured to disobey.

Drawing her hand through my arm I walked by her side in silence, for I could hear by her quick, irregular breathing that she was struggling with some painful emotion.

"What must you think of us?" she exclaimed at last—"our silence? It was not my fault. Are you quite strong again?"

By degrees I drew forth from her that they were quite poor now, and that she was giving daily music lessons in order to herself and her father, who was weak and ill and terribly altered. Quite poor indeed they were and living in apartments, to which, by her tasteful arrangement of the relics that remained to them of their prosperous days, Genevieve had nevertheless managed to impart an air of refinement and elegance. It was only just in time that I had found them, for poor old Mr. Browne was, as any one could see, quite broken up, and seemed to depend entirely upon his daughter. She told me that when I had come upon them in the wood her cousin had just been refused by her, upon which he taxed her for entertaining an affection for a penniless fortune-hunter, who had been kicked out of Dalehurst as soon as her father became aware of his presumptuous designs. Then followed her indignant words and my interference and sudden faint. As a whole party had been pic-nicing there help was not far off, and Mr. Browne would have had me carried to Dalehurst had it not been for his nephew's strenuous opposition.

A few days afterward her father had spoken to her and begged her to receive Vane's attention favorably. Gradually it came out that he had been speculating and was ruined, if she did not help him to retrieve his position by this marriage, but this he did not tell her till they had all quitted Dalehurst for the Continent, and she had again refused her cousin. From her mother she had inherited a sum which brought her £50 a year. Upon this pittance, and what she could make by teaching, my brave girl had struggled to maintain herself and her father until now. I had not been mistaken with regard to Genevieve's sentiments, for I won from her the confession that she had loved me from the first. So now that there was no money to come between us, I asked and obtained her father's consent to our union. We were married very quietly, both for the sake of economy, and also on account of her father's declining health.

Among the relics of his former grandeur, Mr Browne had retained a picture which, in spite of everybody, he had always persisted in believing to be of great value. This he presented with much satisfaction to his daughter on the occasion of her marriage. He was getting quite childish now, and she nursed and humored him with unfailing sweetness and devotion.

One morning, on coming down into the kitchen, I found her busily engaged in cleaning her father's picture.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"I am trying to make this 'old and valuable picture' look a little more decent," she replied, laughing gayly. "Poor papa has taken it into his head that I do not value it, so I am going to give it the place of honor in the dining room."

Of course I grumbled, for it was really an awful production, and equally of course, my darling coaxed me into acquiescence.

"Look here, dear," she exclaimed very suddenly, "how oddly this paint has peeled off here in the corner! It looks as if there were another picture underneath."

I looked carelessly at first, then curiously.

"So it does," I replied, and taking the cloth from her hand I carefully continued the process till about four square inches had been cleaned off, revealing part of a lamb.

"My word!" I exclaimed, and Genevieve must have thought me mad, for, catching up the picture, I hurried away with it to my studio, packed it up, tore out of the house, took a cab and in half an hour's time was excitedly watching the operations of the restorer to whom I had taken it.

To make a long story short, it turned out to be a Correggio which some Goth had covered with his own infamous daub. It was sent to Christie and Manson's and sold for £2500.

Mr. Browne's triumph may be easily imagined, but he would not allow that the money belonged to him. "It was his dear girl's dowry," he said.

"So you see you have married an heiress, after all, you mean fortune hunter!" cried Genevieve, with glad tears in her eyes.

"Yes, and therefore I shall paint no more 'pot-boilers!'" I exclaimed. I kept to this resolve, and next year I had a picture in the Academy.

A banyan tree is a forest in itself, giving shelter and shade to whole villages of huts. Its wide spreading branches are supported by many separate stems or trunks, formed by descending aerial roots which on reaching the ground become fixed as props to the great leafy roof above. Natives of parts of India regard the tree as sacred, and it is not surprising that the deep twilight which always prevails under its dense foliage should impress with awe the simple Buddhist dwellers in its shade. Respecting the size reached by this tree, it may be stated that Forbes, in his "Oriental Memories," mentions a banyan which was nearly 2,000 feet in circumference, measured round its principal stems, while the ground covered by its branches was considerably more extensive. The large trunks numbered 450, and the smaller ones exceeded 3,000. Even the 2,000 feet—or more than one third of a mile—does not represent the full circumference over which this colossal plant's chief supports had been spread, as a flood had carried away a very large part of the tree before Forbes saw it, reducing the number of larger trunks from 1350 to the 350 now remaining. The banyan belongs to the genus which includes the common fig, and is known as the Indian fig (*Ficu Indica.*)

By cutting back the hybrid perpetual roses after they have flowered, later crops of flowers will be more certain to appear.

Waiting for a rise—The young lady who hangs on to a strap in a horsecar.

It takes a long time for a woman to get into the thirties, but when she does get there she stays!

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

A plate of SOLID GOLD 14 2-10 karats fine is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this plate the various parts of the cases—backs, centers, bezels, etc. are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and engine-turning. The composition metal gives it needed *strength, stiffness* and *solidity,* while the *written* guarantee of the manufacturers *warranting* each case to wear *twenty* years proves that it contains *all* the gold that can possibly be needed. This guarantee is given from *actual results,* as *many* of these cases have been worn perfectly smooth by years of use without wearing through the gold.

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O. MCCRANEY, *Dep. Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Iowa.*

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(*To be Continued.*)

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Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,256,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	2,273,230
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Gen. Jackson's Duels.

HIS FIGHT WITH DICKINSON AND THE BENTONS.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and immortal as the patron saint of Democracy, is one of the few men whose record was not materially sullied by his duelling. To fight seemed in perfect accord with the man's courageous temperament and the whole drift of his career. The first affair of honor in which the General was engaged was when he was a very young man, and holding the office of District Attorney in Western Tennessee. It was in the summer of 1796. Major-General Sevier had just been elected Governor, and still retained his commission as General, Jackson wanted him to resign, and they became engaged in a dispute, in which Sevier told Jackson that he had run off with another man's wife. This happened in the streets of Knoxville. Jackson replied:

"Great God! Do you mention her sacred name?" Both drew pistols and fired shots in the crowded street. One man was grazed, but no one was seriously injured. When Jackson challenged Sevier the latter declined to fight because he was a poor man and had a large family dependent upon him. Soon after this meeting the parties came together on the main road from Knoxville unexpectedly. All were on horseback. Jackson, who was accompanied by Dr. Van Dyke, called upon Sevier to defend himself. The latter jumped from his horse, which ran away with the pistols in the holster. Sevier's son drew on Jackson, saying he would protect his father, and Van Dyke drew on Sevier, but travellers interfered, and no blood was spilled.

In this case Jackson was popularly adjudged to be in the right, as the lady in question was then his wife, and had been deserted by her former husband. He held her name sacred.

In 1805 Gen. Jackson heard that Charles Dickinson, a young lawyer, had spoken disparagingly of Mrs. Jackson. This was something he would not allow under any circumstances. He found Dickinson, who told him if he said it he must have been drunk. The matter was for a time amicably arranged. Again Jackson heard that young Dickinson had been talking. The general then went to the young man's father-in-law and told him that he wished the young man would hold his tongue and comport himself as a gentleman. He wanted no quarrel, and counselled Capt. Ervin to exert his influence to quiet the young man down. Meantime a horse race was to come off in which Jackson and Dickinson were interested. The stakes were $2,000 a side. Before the race the horse in opposition to Gen Jackson broke down, and $800 was forfeited. A young man named Swann, in speaking of the notes placed up on each side, said something that impugned General Jackson's veracity, and Jackson, when the matter was brought before him, promptly said that whoever made the statement was a d——d liar. Swann addressed a letter asking an explanation. The General replied by reiterating his language, though he did not know whom it struck when first used, and referred to Dickinson as a tale-bearer, a cowardly poltroon and liar. Swann then challenged Jackson, who in accordance with a threat previously made, caned Swann in a public place. Dickinson next wrote a fierce letter to him, and left on a trip for the South, expecting an answer on his return. While he was away another duel came off between two gentlemen, Mr. Coffee and Mr. McNairy, who were mixed up in the same affair, Coffee being wounded. When Dickinson returned on May 20th, he published a long letter in the Nashville *Impartial Review,* full of cutting sarcasm, and branding Gen. Jackson as a coward and poltroon. The inevitable came. Before the article appeared in print Dickinson was handed by Gen. Overton, Jackson's second, a peremptory challenge. It was promptly accepted, and Dr. Harrison Collet carried Dickinson's reply, naming Friday, May 30th, 1806, as the date. Gen. Jackson wanted to fight at an earlier date, but the other would not consent. The location of the duel was a long day's ride from Nashville, in Kentucky, across the Red River. It was the general opinion that the meeting would be fatal to Jackson. Dickinson was a marksman of unerring accuracy, and was considered the crack shot of Tennessee. He was certain he would kill his antagonist. The morning before the duel he kissed his young wife goodby assuring her he would be home the following evening. She was in entire ignorance of his mission from home. Dickinson was accompanied by a party of gay young men. All disported themselves as if on a pleasure tour. On the journey the principal amused them by giving exhibitions of his skill with the pistol. At a distance of twenty-four feet he fired at command four balls into a space that could be covered by half a dollar. At a wayside inn he cut a string at a good distance with a pistol ball, and instructed the landlord, should Andrew Jackson pass that way to point it out to him. It was also said that he wagered $500 that he would come within half an inch of a certain button on Jackson's coat, and had several thousand dollars wagered on the result of the fight, betting he would kill his antagonist at the first fire.

Gen. Jackson's demeanor was entirely different. His second, Gen. Overton, and himself conversed solemnly together on the prospects. They knew the opponent to be a sure shot, and counted every chance. The men were to stand at eight paces, with pistols down, and fire at the simple word without further ado. The two parties passed the night at country taverns about two miles apart. Jackson had determined to let his adversary fire first, as he knew him to be the quicker and the surer, and then take his chances later. Jackson was dressed in a loose frock coat, which concealed the slenderness of his phisique and rendered the exact position of his vital parts somewhat uncertain. Dickinson was the younger and handsomer, Jackson being more commanding and superior. There was a still intensity in his manner that rendered him grand as he stood under the tall poplars on that bright May morning awaiting the crack af doom.

The word "ready" was repeated by both men, and Gen. Overton shouted the signal, "fire." Dickinson almost instantly fired. There was a puff of dust from Jackson's coat, and he raised his hand and clasped it to his breast. His friends waited to see him fall, but he stood calm and implacable as fate. Astounded at his failure, Dickinson recoiled a step or two, saying: "Great God! have I missed him?"

"Back to the mark, sir!" shrieked Overton, with his hand on his pistol.

Dickinson recovered his composure, and stood with his eyes averted. Gen. Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. The pistol neither snapped nor went off. It stopped at half cock. Carefully he recocked it, and a second time took aim and fired. Dickinson reeled, and was caught by his friends. A deadly pallor came over his face, and his trousers became crimson from the life blood that trickled from his breast. The ball had entered one side and come out at the other.

Jackson was joined by Overton and they hurried from the field. Looking down, Overton saw that the General's shoe was full of blood. It was the first he knew that his friend was wounded. "My God, are you hit," he exclaimed. "I believe he has pinked me a little, but say nothing about it," Jackson replied.

Dickinson's aim had been perfect. He struck the mark where he thought would pierce Jackson's heart, but the slender figure and deceptive dress of his adversary rendered the wound not fatal. The bullet raked the breast bone and broke two or three ribs. Jackson was laid up for weeks, and though he lived to a ripe old age, the wound was the eventual cause of his death. It was a case in which one or the other had to be killed, and Jackson was to blame no more than the other man. Dickinson died the following day, before his wife arrived at his bedside.

The next encounter of importance in which Gen. Jackson was engaged was in 1813. It was no fault of his. A young Captain named William Carroll, who later became a General, was a favorite of Jackson's. Jesse Benton, a brother of Col. Thomas H. Benton, challenged Carroll to fight a duel for some imaginary offense. Carroll succeeded in getting Jackson to be his second, though the General did all he could to make a pleasant settlement. Jesse Benton was untamed and fiery, and would fight. They met, and Carroll wounded him. Jackson, who was aggravated that the fight should take place at all, made light of the affair all around. Jesse Benton then poured into the ears of Thomas Benton a wonderful tale, and Thomas at once denounced Jackson as an ingrate, a traitor, &c. Jackson said he would horse-whip him on sight, and every one believed it. On the 3rd of September all the parties were in Nashville. Jackson with his friend, Col. Coffee, went to the Post Office where they saw the two Bentons standing.

"Now, you d——d rascal, I am going to punish you," said Jackson to Tom Benton, advancing, riding whip in hand. Benton made a movement to draw a pistol, and Jackson drew his, still advancing, whip in hand. Jesse Benton then discharged a pistol loaded with slugs at Jackson, literally tearing up one of his shoulders. Jackson fell, weltering in blood. A running duel then commenced in the street though, without effect. Coffee shot at Thomas Benton and knocked him down a flight of stairs, and friends of Jackson tried to kill Jesse Benton, who was wounded with a dirk. Jackson came very nearly dying, and carried Benton's ball to his dying day. This was the last of the important engagements in which Gen. Jackson figured.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Coward Seeks a Pension.

At a club dinner in New York recently, an examining surgeon related the following incident showing how the arrears act developed pensioners out of sound and undeserving men. During the war he was surgeon of an infantry regiment. When the regiment first went into battle he observed, sitting behind a big tree at a safe distance from the fighting line, the captain of one of the companies. "What are you doing here, Captain?

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. J. Sensenderfer.	16.	P. H. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	R. L. Wright.	19.	E. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	F. P. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. M. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	H. G Stiles.	24.	A. B. Winternitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John R. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forquer.
13.	Richard Rahn.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

Republicans argue that Cleveland cannot be elected because his record is too short. Before the campaign is over they will find that Blaine's is too long.

Blaine says in his letter of acceptance that not a dollar of the public money has been wasted. Quite correct. It has been put where it would do the most good for the republican party.

In selecting delegates to the county convention, representative Democrats should be chosen from each township. This is an important year, and the convention should be composed of its very best elements.

It is an old trick in politics to announce just before an election, that certain candidates have withdrawn. Voters will do well to pay no attention to such reports, unless a card of withdrawal appears in the newspapers. All the candidates are announced in the COLUMBIAN, and they all expect to stay in the field until the delegate election.

The record of the republican party flatly contradicts the declaration of its platform, which says they "are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of the public lands, by corporations or individuals." For years they have been giving away the public lands to corporations. The rebuke they thus administer to themselves is justly merited.

WANTED—A NAVY.

The republican platform says: "We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American commerce."

Well, why is it that the navy is in such a condition as to demand restoration? Since 1866 Congress has voted $385,000,000 for naval purposes, and if this sum had been honestly expended we would have a navy equal to that of any nation. Under Robeson's management millions of dollars were spent on ships that would not float, and which were allowed to rot in the water without being completed. From 1791 to 1860 the naval appropriations amounted to $336,000,000, or $40,000,000 less than those since 1866. That was done under Democratic administrations, and yet our navy was sufficient to sustain the honor of the government during a three years' war with England, in the war with Tripoli, and the Mexican war. The only reason why Republicans in the recent session of Congress wanted an appropriation for naval purposes was to put a large amount of money in the hands of Chandler to be manipulated in the interest of the Republican candidates. The navy will be put in proper condition when the government gets into honest hands, and not sooner.

THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

Two years ago, feeling that she was entitled to the representative in Congress for the eleventh district because of her large democratic majority, Columbia County presented one of her most distinguished citizens in the person of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, as a candidate for nomination at the conference. He was defeated, and the history of the causes that led to his defeat is too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that the democrats of this county are firmly of the belief that it was entirely by reason of the intrigues of Robert Klotz of Carbon county that Mr. Buckalew's candidacy failed. For two terms Mr. Klotz represented this district in Congress, each time receiving the support of this county, although once, when through some difficulty among the conferees, Captain Brockway was a candidate, his vote was somewhat reduced. If reports be true, Mr. Klotz again has his eye on the office, and is endeavoring to secure the nomination of certain men in Montour, Lackawanna and some other counties, who will direct their conferees to vote for Klotz, in case they cannot make it themselves. Columbia county ought not to be a party to any such arrangement as this. She owes nothing to Major Klotz, and she wants no one to ask for her instructions who proposes to hand her over to him

Mr. Storm is a candidate for re-nomination, and in accordance with the custom of the district, is entitled to it, unless some good reason can be shown why he should not have it. If, howeyer, the choice of this county, whether it be Dr. Megargell or Mr. Ranck, can secure the nomination in the conference, we shall rejoice with him, but if he cannot capture it, we most earnestly protest, in the name of the Democracy of Columbia county, against any trade with Robert Klotz. In other words, unless the choice of the county can be nominated, the vote of the conferees should be cast for Mr. Storm. In order that there may be no charges of collusion, we would most respectfully suggest that the county convention shall name the congressional conferees, and that men be appointed whose integrity cannot be questioned.

The New York *Times* has always been a republican paper, and has supported every republican candidate for president since 1860. But now that it cannot gulp down the nomination of Blaine, it is called a free trade British organ, and the republican party says it is glad to get rid of it. If the *Times* is for free trade now, it has been so for twenty years, but our inconsistent opponents were willing to swallow that so long as it stood by their ticket. It is too late now, for them to cry "wolf."

In calling to mind the stealings that have recently come to light in the several departments at Washington, the country is to be congratulated on the fact that there is a surplus of $100,000,000 left in the Treasury. If the republican party should be continued in power for four years longer there will be no necessity for a revision of the tariff. Only give the Washington officials a fair chance and they can reduce that surplus by peculations without troubling congress to repeal the internal revenue system.

Gen Logan has written a letter of acceptance. Among other things he says that "official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished." If this proposition should be carried out, the government prisons will have to be greatly enlarged, and it will largely reduce the Republican vote. But does anyone believe that the party that accepted Belknap's resignation to prevent his being punished, and that suffered the Star Route thieves to escape, will carry out Logan's idea? Such talk is good for campaign purposes, but in view of the history of the Republican party, it won't wash.

The Republican party is troubled with its same old complaint. Its war cry is that the success of the Democrats will ruin the industries of the country. We did not suppose that there were men outside of a lunatic asylum who would charge that one-half the American people want to get into power in order to ruin the other half, and, necessarily, themselves too. But since the decline of the "bloody shirt" they must have a red rag to shake in the faces of the laboring men. This dodge is growing threadbare and it may be that they are using it once too often.

Cleveland at Buffalo.

HIS TOWNSMEN DETERMINED UPON GIVING HIM A PHENOMENAL MAJORITY.

Never in the history of Buffalo has there thus early in Presidential campaigns been so much enthusiasm at present. Governor Cleveland seems to have captured his adopted city by storm. On the day of his nomination Buffalo had a spontaneous uprising. It is rumored that the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination have decided to come to Buffalo as the most fitting place to tell him what he already knows, that he is the choice of the majority of his party. The date spoken of is Monday, July 28th. The ceremony will probably take place at the residence of Daniel N. Lockwood, on Franklin street, or at the residence of Solomon Scheu, the other delegates to Chicago. The details are not arranged, save that there will be a reception of gigantic proportions, in which all the organizations of the city will participate.

Rev. Father Cronin, the astute editor of the Catholic Union and Times, informs his constituency that the church has no candidate, no political policy and no desire to dictate to any person whom he shall support. Another splurge was made to stay the tide of the German exodus. The local leaders even went so far as to engage the German headquarters at the Music Hall building. They drank more beer than was good for them, and in a hundred ways tried to carry the idea that they were thoroughly bad anti-Prohibitionists. In the same way they have been patting the colored voter on the back. This game was cut short when a colored statesman of New York arrived in the city on his return from Chicago, John W. A. Shaw, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the New York Colored Democrat's Association. Shaw is a man well able to tell why he is a Democrat, and he gathered his brethren around him and told them the lessons of the war in a way that they never thought of before. In conversation he said:

"I believe that the liberal and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York has paved the way for hundreds of colored voters, who tired of the Republican party, but held in the ranks by fear of Democratic partisanship, are now sanguine of freedom. The colored men are tired of the gospel of hate, as preached by the Republican party in its press and pulpit. They turn from its special legislation, which has invited to them more hostility than it ever did them good. We refuse to be parties to Republican perfidy and decline to be regarded as its wards and dependents, and we propose to assist in the election of Grover Cleveland, whose name is a guarantee of honest and efficient government."

Disappearance of a Hazleton School Teacher.

WILKES-BARRE, July 21.—On the 30th of June Miss Lizzie Fishburn, a teacher at the Mount Pleasant schools in Hazleton township, went to Hazleton and purchased a railroad ticket to Wilkes-Barre. She arrived in this city the same day for the purpose of attending the examination for permanent certificates which was held on the 30th of June. On that day she appeared before the committee and passed a very satisfactory examination. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of her. When she left Hazleton she told her brother that she would visit at Wilkes-Barre for several days and then go to Philipsburg, Centre county, where she would spend the rest of her vacation. She also told her parents the same thing. Miss Fishburn's parents waited anxiously for her arrival, but week after week passed and she did not come. About a week ago they wrote to her brother Robert, who lives at Mount Pleasant, asking why she did not come home. Robert had thought ever since she left Hazleton that she was at home. He at once wrote back to his parents saying that he had not seen or heard of his sister since the 30th of June, when she left Hazleton to come to Wilkes-Barre.

Search was made for the missing girl at once. Wilkes-Barre was thoroughly overhauled by her brother, accompanied by Chief of Police Myers and detectives and others. Despatches have been sent to all places where she would be likely to visit, and descriptions of her sent to police authorities in all the towns throughout this section of the State, but Miss Fishburn's whereabouts is still a mystery. The girl's parents are nearly frantic with grief, and are using every opportunity that presents itself in endeavoring to find what has become of her. It is feared that she is a victim of foul play.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of acceptance of James G. Blaine makes five columns of closely printed reading matter. Our space will not permit its reproduction in full, and we therefore give its most important portions.

On the Tariff question he says:

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well-defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the Census of 1850 an effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degrees unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the Census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness—the distinction between "assessed" value and "true value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars ($44,000,000,000). This great result was attained notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that, while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent—showing a vastly enhanced wealth *per capita* among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars ($30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years making an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present Revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our Revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the Public Debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagances with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican Party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The Agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of Revenue Laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of Agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of Revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that, during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between eight and nine hundred million each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that, having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly extended the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grainfields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every tillable land in the Union.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and working-men of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.

The Republican Party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between Labor and Capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always lead in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican Party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican Party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

As a substitute for the industrial system which under Republican administrations has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our manufacturers, and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the North, the South needs the full protection of the Revenue Laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war, will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the Civil struggle. And thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always inv. king and urging Southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection, with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of Commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic, or willing to become so.

I am with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Proclamation by the President.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING SANITARY REGULATIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following has been issued by the president of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

While quarantine regulations are committed to the several states, the general government has reposed certain powers in the president, to be used at his discretion in preventing a threatened epidemic. Feeling it my duty, I hereby call upon all persons who, under existing systems in the several states, are entrusted with the execution of quarantine regulations to be diligent and on the alert in order to prevent the introduction of a pestilence, which, we all regret to learn, has made its appearance in some countries of Europe between which ports and the United States intercourse is direct and frequent. I further advise that cities and towns in the United States whether on the coast of or on line of intercommunication by sound sanitary regulations and the promotion of cleanliness be prepared to resist the power of disease and to mitigate its severity. And I further direct consuls of the United States in ports where pestilence has made or may make its appearance, to exercise vigilance in carrying out instruction heretofore given and communicating to the government of the United States any information of value relating to the progress or the abatement of the disease. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

By the President:
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State,

ITEMS.

Mrs. Lewis C. Cassidy, wife of the Attorney General of this state, died at her home in Philadelphia last Friday.

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society will open its annual fair at Trenton, September 16th, continuing five days.

At Bloomsbury, N. J., on Friday last, an entire tea party was poisoned by eating chicken which was supposed to have had the cholera.

At West Point, on the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad, recently a workman, while boring an artesian well, struck a poplar several feet in diameter at a depth of 550 feet. The wood is in a perfect state of preservation.

The Derringer colliery at Derrington, a small village near Hazleton, owned by Coxe Bros., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The breaker was one of the largest in the coal regions. It was a new one, having been completed only one year ago, at a cost of $150.000.

The President has appointed Mr. William E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, to be secretary of the Commission which is to visit Central and South America for the purpose of investigating and extending the commercial relations of the United States with those countries. Mr. Curtis has had long and varied journalistic experience, and is believed to be well qualified in all respects for the place. The appointment was tendered to him by the President without solicitation.

The national prohibitionists met at Pittsburg on Tuesday of this week. There were nineteen states represented, with 446 delegates. James Black of Lancaster and Ex Gov. St. John of Kansas are the most prominent persons spoken of as candidates for President.

The President has called for the resignation of Gen. James Longstreet a United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia. The Attorney General has preferred charges against him for carelessness and inefficiency, and asked for his immediate removal. It is understood that he will be succeeded by John E. Bryant.

Salt veins have been discovered near Perry, N. Y. The Silver Spring Salt Company began the drilling of an experimental well some time ago at East Gainesville. On Saturday last, at a depth of 2,180 feet, the drill struck a solid bed of salt of the finest quality The drill has penetrated pure salt rock for a distance of 100 feet. This strike is one of the most important yet made, as it demonstrates that the salt belt is not confined to the Warsaw and Wyoming districts, but that it extends all through this part of the territory. Extensive salt works will be erected at the new well at once, and other wells will be drilled to the great salt vein.

William Warner, residing on North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, was aroused from his sleep about 3 o'clock Sunday morning by some one moving around his bed. He sprang up in a sitting posture to be confronted with the muzzle of a revolver in the hands of a burglar, who was in the act of seizing Warner's clothes, which hung close beside the bed. Warner instantly seized the man and a desperate struggle ensued, but the thief finally broke loose and fled from the house. The residence of Councilman F. J. Niemeyer was also entered and Mr. Niemyer's clothes stolen from his bedside. They were afterwards found in the street, the robbers evidently having emptied the pockets. Mr. Warner's house was entered some two months ago and over $200 stolen. Quite a number of similar robberies have occurred lately. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

A new telegraph combination has been formed embracing the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. and Bankers and Merchants Company. It is an opposition to the Western Union Company. On Monday they reduced the rates from Chicago to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to twenty-five cents for ten words. The same rate was made to New York on the 15th. This is a reduction of 50 per cent from Western Union rates. The Baltimore and Ohio's night rate of fifteen cents for ten words to all its offices, is the lowest rate yet established. Mr. J. E. Zeublin, general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, says that the pooling arrrangements will propably be made in a few days by the Baltimore and Ohio, Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and the Bankers and Merchants Company, by which rates will be reduced to other points to those named in the recent reduction of the Baltimore and Ohio.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome TONIC, For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures DYSPEPSIA, Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills, DEBILITY & WEAKNESS. Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER, and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. R. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA

Kidney and Urinary Cure.

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 3 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. R. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Juandice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers every here. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as candidates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 12th 1884.

The price for announcing names in this column is $3.00 for any office, and must be paid positively in advance.

FOR CONGRESS.
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK,
OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
P. A. EVANS,
OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR PROTHINOTARY.
W. H. SNYDER,
OF ORANGE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS
WM. KRICKBAUM
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
M. F. EYERLY,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
C. H. CAMPBELL,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
G. W. STERNER,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
U. H. ENT,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
CHARLES REICHART,
OF MAIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
B. F. EDGAR,
OF FISHINGCREEK.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WASHINGTON PARR,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
STEPHEN POHE
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
R. A. SHUMAN,
OF CATAWISSA.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
W. S. FISHER,
OF MAIN.

I will not make a personal canvass of the county to solicit votes, but, if elected, I pledge myself to conduct the office in the best interests of the people.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM BRYSON,
OF CENTRALIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
A. L. FRITZ,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
OF CATAWISSA.

I will not travel the county to solicit votes, but will cheerfully visit all publicly, to discuss the issues before the people, if desired,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DR. L. J. ADAMS,
OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
G. M. LOCKARD,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DANIEL KNORR,
OF LOCUST.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, Aug. 2, '84,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Alexander Black, on the east by an alley, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the south by lot of David C. Black, being lot of 11 in block 74, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David C. Black against William H. James and to be sold as the property of William H. James.

B. B. & B. Atty's. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner of lot number 16 in plan of said village of Espy, belonging to Cyrus Barton, thence eastward by Main street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 18 belonging to Isaac McKamie, thence southward by the same one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence by same eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 16 aforesaid, thence by the same northward one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning, being lot number 17 in said plan.

ALSO,

Lot described as follows: Beginning at a corner on the north side of Main street in line of lot of Jacob Hess, formerly W. Ruckle, thence along said street south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet, thence by lot of George Ruckle north twenty-three and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to alley No. 1, thence by said alley north sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet to corner of said lot of Jacob Hess, thence by said lot south twenty-three and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to place of beginning, containing 10,395 square feet, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A. Baker.

E. & W. Atty's. Al. Fi. Fa
JOHN MOUREY,
June 6, tf. Sheriff.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Young men to learn telegraphy. 14,000 miles of wire now being extended by the B. & O. Telegraph Co., The National Tel. Co. Organized. The Bankers' & Merchants' and the Postal Tel. Cos. are both pushing ahead with new lines. The Standard Multiplex Tel. Co., recently incorporated, extends East, West, North and South. Good positions now ready. For further information, address with stamp, The Penna. & New Jersey Telegraph, Shorthand & Type Writing Instruction Company, Main Office, 926 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penna. July 25-4 w d

Headquarters for D. M. Osborne & Co's.

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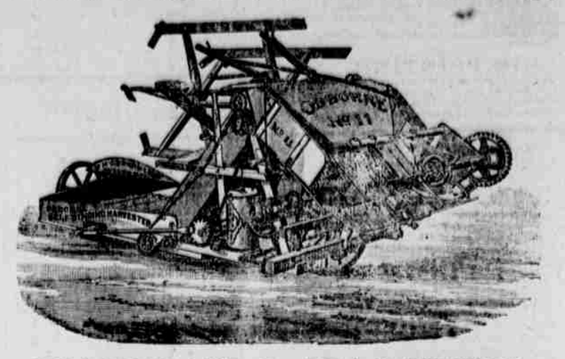

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have just received the finest lot of

LIGHT REAPERS, MOWERS AND SELF BINDERS

ever brought to Columbia county. For light draft, durability and simplicity the Osborne Machines are second to none. Every machine is fully warranted. They also keep a

FULL LINE OF REPAIRS

for all the old and new machines, so that if you break down in the middle of Harvest they are prepared to fix you up without delay.

Farmers do not be deceived but be sure to examine the

—{OSBORNE}—

before making your purchases.

HARMAN & HASSERT, Agents.

June 27 tf

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A NEW

TELEPHONE,

The U. S. Telephone is the latest invention in Telephones, and stands without a rival, and is the only WORTHY RIVAL of the Bell Telephone, and is the only telephone of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is the only non-electric telephone that is used with a Telephone Repeator, or that will work on CROOKED, ANGLING or ZIGZAG lines, or on a line having ACUTE OR RIGHT ANGLES.

Sold outright for $10,00 no exhorbitant rents.

They are the only Telephones having an Automatic Line Wire Tightner and they are the only Telephones that are protected by an outdoor Lightning Arrester. All sounds are delivered in clear and natural tones. They are the neatest, most durable and require less attention and repairs than any other Telephone made. Send for our illustrated circular. Agents wanted,

THE U. S. TELEPHONE CO.,
NOS. 49 AND 51 WEST STREET, P. O. BOX, 28,
MADISON, IND.

May 2-3mos

C. C. GALIGNAN,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

SHEET METAL WORK

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO

SEWERAGE & DRAINAGE.

For Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Pimples Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising in or transmitted by the blood, USE

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER.

This celebrated Vegetable Compound has no equal, and is an infallible remedy when used as directed. Send for circular.

For sale by all Druggists. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Propr's Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WILEY & RUSSELL'S
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&
MACHINERY.

Head Qaurters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' supplies. Israel Bittenbender, Store & Warerooms 26 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 105 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA.

may 23 1y

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

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STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL DRUM, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass on the exceptions to the account of John K. Robins, executor, and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Catawissa on Saturday, Aug. 16th 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

July 18-ta W. L. EYER

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:22 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:38 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:38 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:35 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general election on Saturday, August 9th, 1884, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect Delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the County Convention, to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, August 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Congress, two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for County Treasurer, two candidates for Commissioners, two candidates for Auditors, and to transact such other business as the interest of the Democratic party may require. Also at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors in each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee, which will meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

By order of the Standing Committee,

G. A. CLARK, Chairman.

Apportionment of Delegates according to the Democratic vote cast for Governor, November 7, 1882.

One Delegate for every 67 votes, allowance made for the largest fraction of a ratio:

Beaver,	193	3	Delegates.
Berwick, E. total	212	2	"
" W.		2	"
Benton,	226	3	"
Bloom, E.	262	4	"
" W.	157	2	"
Briarcreek,	132	2	"
Catawissa,	224	3	"
Centralia,	130	2	"
Centre,	173	3	"
Conyngham, N.	75	2	"
" S.	73	2	"
Fishingcreek,	262	4	"
Franklin,	59	2	"
Greenwood,	163	2	"
Hemlock,	145	2	"
Jackson,	123	2	"
Locust,	248	4	"
Madison,	168	3	"
Main,	136	2	"
Mifflin,	193	3	"
Montour,	74	3	"
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2	"
Orange,	115	2	"
Pine,	97	2	"
Roaringcreek,	70	3	"
Scott, E.	103	2	"
" W.	60	2	"
Sugarloaf,	167	2	"
	4139	70 Total	70

Personal.

Mrs. Shipley and the Misses Shipley started last Monday morning for Newport.

W. R. Tubbs was confined to his room last week by illness.

Miss Mary Marple is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. George Fenstemacher and son of Philadelphia, visited friends in this place during the past week.

Charles Unangst, Esq., of New York city, visited his parents and friends during the past week.

Mrs. F. H. Jenkins of Eaton, N. Y., is visiting her brother, J. K. Bittenbender, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kline of Williamsport, were the guests of D. F. Weiss during the past week.

Mrs. J. H. Harman has been quite ill at her sister's at Bridgeport, Pa., where she is visiting.

Hon. J. B. Storm of Stroudsburg, came here last Saturday on an invitation from the Democrats, to speak at the ratification meeting. He remained until Monday.

John C. Rutter Jr., who has been in this office for several years, has completed his apprenticeship, and severed his connection here. He is a faithful and competent workman, and if he should hereafter engage in the printing business we have no doubt of his success. He left here on Wednesday for Freeland, Luzerne county, where he will go into the drug business with his brother, Dr. E. W. Rutter. We wish him abundant prosperity in his new field.

H. B. Clark has purchased an American Star bicycle. It has the small wheel in front, and is handsomely finished.

There will be a festival in the grove near Zions Church on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 2.

Mr. H. W. Vanderslice's new brick residence on Fifth street is progressing rapidly. It will make a nice home.

A party of fifteen, including the family of Governor Pattison, is sojourning at William Cole's in Sugarloaf.

The Greenbackers of Columbia county have called a convention to meet in Bloomsburg on Saturday, August 2nd, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Harry Laycock of Rupert caught a black bass that weighed 5½ pounds, and measured 21½ inches. This is the largest bass that has been caught yet.

We publish this week among our list of candidates the name of Daniel Knorr of Locust township, as a candidate for representative from the South side of the river.

Rev. G. V. Savage of Benton, caught a trout last week that measured 19 inches, and weighed 2½ pounds, and it was not loaded with shot either. It was caught in Cole's dam.

Mr. Buckalew said at the ratification meeting last Saturday night, that he had great hopes of Democratic success this fall. The prospect is better than in 1876, when Tilden was elected, and no electoral commission will ever steal the Presidency again.

100,000 celery plants, 25,000 transplanted, at W. H. Yetter's, 4th St., near Market.

Mrs. William Gingles of Jerseytown, committed suicide last week Thursday by hanging herself in the barn. She had been suffering from mental aberration for some time.

The nomination of Blaine and Logan has not been ratified by the Bloomsburg Republicans, and not a single flag bearing the names of the candidates has been hung out, in the built up portions of the town. This is a fair sample of the "great enthusiasm" that pervades that party.

Dr. Low has a new machine on his farm for loading hay. The hay is raked up in rows, and as the wagon is driven along the hay is thrown up as fast as two men can stow it away. After awhile farmers won't have anything to do but sit on the fence and watch the machinery do all the work.

An ice cream festival will be held C. Kreamer's Grove near the M. E. Church, Jerseytown, Pa., on Saturday, August 2d, 1884, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., and continuing during the afternoon and evening. All the delicacies of the season will be furnished. Proceeds to be used in payment of an organ lately purchased of J. Saltzer.

On Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock a bright light appeared in the sky, and it soon became apparent that there was a fire somewhere. At first it was thought to be the Red Mill, but it proved to be a straw stack on the Ivey farm. The grain had been threshed during the day in the field. A separator belonging to Clark Pursel was consumed with three wagons. How the fire started is a mystery.

G. M. Quick having withdrawn as a candidate for Prothonotary, the fight has been narrowed down to William Krickbaum and William H. Snyder. The contest will be decided at the polls on Saturday, August 9th, and one or the other will be nominated on the first ballot in the convention. This situation demands that there should be a full vote.

Sealed proposals for the timber, mill work, hardware and carpenter work on the M. E. Church at Rupert, received until Friday, August 1st, inclusive. We reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications and detailed drawings may be seen at the office of

HENRY S. REAY,
Chairman of Building Committee,
Rupert, Pa.

C. A. Prentiss has moved to Mt. Carmel where he proposes to open a hardware store, and in connection keep a general repairing department. Mr. Prentiss has had considerable experience as a machinist, and should certainly meet with success in this new field. This is the third business stand that has lately been established at Mt. Carmel by young men of Bloomsburg. It certainly speaks well for Mt. Carmel.

A genuine surprise was extended to Mr. Samuel Hagenbuch of Orangeville, on Friday of last week. He thought strange of a summons to go to Bloomsburg in the morning, but obeyed, and on his return home could not understand the programme. Mrs. H. and the children had prepared for the occasion in the past, and on being ushered into the presence of the assembled group he accepted the situation. Among the number we noticed Freas Fowler and wife, Isaiah Bower and wife of Berwick, E. B. Hagenbuch and wife of Lightstreet, Mrs. William Hagenbuch of Bloomsburg, William Hagenbuch and wife of Philadelphia, George Erieg, James Hagenbuch, G. M. Hagenbuch. It was an enjoyable affair, as all can attest who partook of the feast prepared for them. Mr. H. received a number of handsome presents, among which was a large rocking chair and a pair of gold spectacles from his children.

The Lutheran Missionary Festival held in Hess' Grove at Rupert on Wednesday the 23d inst. was a grand success. There were representatives from the Lutheran churches of Williamsport, Milton, Danville, Catawissa, Bloomsburg, Espy, and other places. 1000 people came from Danville alone. From Milton there were eight car loads. Many came from Espy by boat. Over 5000 people were on the grounds. The following named pastors from various places were present D. M. Henkel D. D., J. H. Neiman, U. Myers, J. R. Graff, M. L. Shindel, J. W. Early, I. P. Hughes, W. H. Rickert, J. A. Adams, A. P. Pflueger, E. A. Sharretts, J. P. German, J. V. Bodine, J. E.F. Hassinger, J. M. Anspach, Prof. J. W. Richard, Conrad Huber, and Henry S. Boner, Superintendent of the Lutheran Publication House, Philadelphia. In the forenoon addresses were made by Rev. J. M. Anspach, of Easton, and Prof J. W. Richard, Secretary of board of church extension. In the afternoon Conrad Huber of Nebraska, S. P. Hughes, of Williamsport, and J. H. Neiman of Catawissa were the speakers. Music was furnished by the Danville band and choirs from Catawissa and Danville.

We publish elsewhere a card from William Krickbaum to the editor of the *News Item*, and as we are always in favor of fair play, we are constrained to say that the position taken by Mr. Krickbaum is the correct one. He ought not to be expected to answer the inquiries of a person who has not the courage to make his name public. The people have a right to know when a candidate for office is using improper means to secure his election, but it is not right that he should be compelled to answer an unknown writer who seeks to convict by innuendo. There has been a good deal of talk about this whiskey business, and we have all along condemned the practice, if the reports were true. Now let the matter be tested once for all. If any person knows that William Krickbaum, or any other candidate, has given money to secure political influence, or has sent demijohns or bottles or barrels of whiskey or beer or any other intoxicating beverages into any township or townships, or has made arrangements to carry the primary elections with money, whiskey and beer, or has done or caused or permitted to be done on his behalf, any act or thing contrary to the election laws, the person or persons having such knowledge should come boldly forward, and show that he himself is a good citizen by publishing the facts. Let us have the names of the persons who received the money or whiskey, let us know who sent it, and by whose order it was sent, and all about it. This would place the accused on the defensive, and he would be obliged either to deny the charges or stand convicted by his silence. There should be an open, manly, straightforward, honest and courageous proof of the allegations, and if these are true there can be no difficulty in obtaining such proof.

Mr. Krickbaum says in his card that he is ready to answer the charges that are made against him, when he knows specificially what he has to answer, and the name of the party who makes them. The accuser should divulge himself and substantiate his charges, or confess that he cannot prove what he says, and that his innuendoes are intended for campaign purposes. We stand squarely by what we said in our issue of the 11th inst., but it is not just nor right that anyone should be convicted on suspicion, nor by the insinuations of anonymous letter writers.

There will be no service at the Episcopal church on Sunday evening, as the rector will officiate at Catawissa.

A game of base ball will be played on the Fair grounds on Saturday afternoon, between the Berwick and Bloom clubs, at 2 o'clock.

The *Republican* talks about keeping down the Democratic majority in this county to two thousand. The Democrats propose to make it larger than ever before.

Dr. W. H. House has moved his dental rooms from over the Banking Company office to the new COLUMBIAN building, front room on second floor. tf

There will be a Democratic pole raising at Light Street on Saturday afternoon, July 27th. It will be raised on the opposite corner from that on which the Republican pole now stands, and will extend to Mr. Frederici's building. Mr. Frederici will be prepared to furnish anything needful to the inner man in the way of refreshments, cigars, &c. 1w

Mr. S. Clifton Creasy, and Miss May Wells, daughter of E. C. Wells of the Normal School, were married on Wednesday morning at half past ten o'clock. The ceremony took place in the family parlor at the school in the presence of about 75 guests, and was performed by Rev. L. Zahner. There were many handsome gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Creasy went on a trip to Rochester, Niagara Falls, and other points.

There are four candidates for Register and Recorder, but the one who stands prominently before the people of the county in the race is Uzal H. Ent. Uzal is the son, or one of them, of Peter Ent. His father for many years held a leading position in the affairs of this county. He represented it in the Legislature in the years of 1856 and 1857. Lieutenant Ent first entered life as deputy Register and Recorder in 1861. Previous to the war he was a member of the Hurley Artillerists, a company which offered its services, which were not received, in October, 1861, because the quota was full. Lieut. Ent subsequently entered the United States service as a private, but was speedily promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was afterwards discharged on account of physical disability, but when the raid of 1863 was made he rallied a company of eighty-four men and marched to Harrisburg to defend our Commonwealth. Mr. Ent was elected Sheriff in 1879 and served his full term. He is the only surviving member of the Ent family, five of whom were in the service, and one of whom was breveted Major General. J. F. CALDWELL.

July 25-1w

Excursion to Watkins Glen and Niagara Falls.

In response to the many solicitations of the public, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., are arranging to run an excursion to Watkins Glen and Niagara Falls about August 19th. The rates will be low and the accommodations the best. Reduced rates have been secured at the hotels at Watkins and Niagara Falls and reduced rates of admission to all places of interest.

Full particulars will be announced in a few days.

Base Ball.

Quite an exciting game of base ball took place at the Fair grounds last Thursday, between Heilman & Co's nine of Williamsport, and the Bloom nine, resulting in a victory in favor of the latter by a score of 20 to 10. The Bloom boys appeared for the first time in their new uniforms of gray cloth and black stockings. A Williamsport paper states that their catcher played the game with a dislocated finger. His thumb was knocked out of joint on the 6th inning, when the game stood 13 to 6 in favor of Bloom. The Williamsport boys were serenaded by the band in the evening, and left here on Friday morning. They are a gentlemanly set of young men, and made many friends here.

Jerseytown.

The harvest is cut and housed. Some of the farmers have been threshing, and report a good yield of excellent grain.

Miss Emma Girton has returned home from a visit at Bloomsburg.

The pleasant countenance of Mr. Chas. M. Smith, operator for the Tide Water Oil Company, was seen in our midst last week.

A number of the boys went to Exchange, Montour county, to attend a festival, last Saturday evening. They say they had a nice time.

Mr. T. Doster and Miss Aggie Johnston of Danville, were in town last Friday.

Mr. McNinch smiles—it's a boy. Wonder if it will be a Cleveland; there's a young Blaine round about here somewhere.

The candidates are around looking after votes. This week Messrs. W. H. Snyder, M. F. Eyerly and G. M. Lockard.

It has become necessary for the farmers to notify persons to refrain from trespassing. There are parties out every day—Sunday often not excepted—throwing down fences, destroying crops and pilfering fruit. This trespassing is not confined to the poor or lower class of people, but many who would be considered examples of refinement and Christian uprightness, are foremost in the van of trespassers and are the most insolent when approached. It is an outrage, and the farmers will not tolerate it. There is scarcely a farmer in the community who is not tormented yearly by these trespassers, who think that the farmer has no rights which should be respected. Farmers, have your lands properly guarded by fulfilling the requirements of the law, then should any trespass bring them before Esquire Welliver the nuisance would soon be abated. Having recently heard a number of farmers complaining about trespassers, I say this much on the subject.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Gingles which took place last Saturday, was largely attended. After very brief services at the houses conducted by Rev. Mr. Marr of Lewisburg, they proceeded to the Derry cemetery—the place of interment. Mrs. Gingles had been quite poorly for some time, yet the announcement of her sudden demise was a surprise and a shock to the community. In early life she was a teacher, kind and friendly, discharging her school duties faithfully and successfully, making friends in whatever community she labored. She was a lady possessing many amiable qualities, was respected and beloved by all who knew her. Many and sorrowing were the friends who assembled to show the last becoming mark of affection and respect to the departed; to follow to the last resting place her whom all had respected and loved.

Nigh unto Jerseytown on the road leading from thence to Bloomsburg there was erected last week a little spindling, sickly-looking pine pole. About half way from the ground to the few green plumes waving at the top, is attached a wee flag, floating the stars and stripes in the balmy breeze. On the flag, in letters pretty and blue, are the names of Blaine and Logan. Were the names put in blue because Blaine and Logan's chances of election appear so blue? L. Y.

Centralia.

Our young friend, Thomas Groody, met with a sad accident on Monday, while practicing with a rifle. He carelessly rested the muzzle of the gun on his foot, when it exploded, shattering his foot in a terrible manner.

The water main bursted on Tuesday evening opposite Mr. Michael's furniture store, and sprinkled the street in that vicinity in a very brief period.

A very valuable horse, the property of Mr. Keller, died on Wednesday, from colic.

Hon. Wm. Bryson has erected a very cosy office a few doors above the Episcopal church.

Saturday last being pay-day, brought the usual large crowds on our streets, during the evening.

The slate pickers employed at Big Mine Run colliery instituted a strike on Monday, on account of their wages being cut down twenty-five cents a week. They held a consultation a few hundred yards from the colliery, and all agreed to stand out until the reduction was given them. As the boys earn but three or four dollars per week, which they work hard for, they are right in not accepting the reduction.

Jas. Brennan has been making frequent visits to the State Hospital of late. As James has no business to transact with the doctors, we are curious to know what the attraction is. Some say it's the matron, but we don't believe a word of it, do you Jim?

James Grant of town, who had been visiting in St. Clair last week, brought a "friend" home with him to spend a few days. On Monday morning his visitor slept longer than usual, and when they went to awake him he could not be found in the house. During the night he had decamped, taking with him two watches, silk dresses, a coat and over one hundred dollars in money. No trace of the thief has thus far been found.

Extensive improvements are in progress at the Continental colliery. The breaker is undergoing a general overhauling, and a new nest of boilers have been placed in position, the amount in use not being capable of supplying steam for the numerous engines. They are also preparing to put in a narrow gauge road on the slope.

The water company are laying pipe on the street leading to the hill, southeast of town, and the people residing there are happy.

A number of our young folks took in the Sons of Veterans' picnic at Ashland on Saturday evening.

The New York excursion of Monday, was represented by four of our towns people.

Buckhorn.

Wm. Appleman had twelve pounds of butter stolen one afternoon of last week. The theft was discovered shortly after it was committed and the thief pursued and overtaken, but not lynched.

Charles W. Eves of Millville, has contracted to build the Valley school house for $624. His being the lowest bid. A number of others were given in ranging between these figures and $1082.

N. M. Hartman of Nanticoke, presented his brother, Wash, a handsome watch and chain. G. W. is very proud of it, as he has never owned a watch since he was a little boy.

Miss Myerly of Danville, Miss Hutchinson of Rock Glen, Frank Wilson of Shenandoah, John Hartman Jr., and Miss George of Nanticoke, Mintie Summers of Pottsgrove, Mrs. Mourey of Dutch Valley, Mr. Stetler of Frosty Valley, Chas. Hassert and wife, Miss Emma Appleman, Miss Maggie Allen, Miss Barkley, and Frank Pursel, of Bloomsburg, were with friends of this place on Sunday last.

Mr. Boyer passed through town on Monday last, bound for Muncy, with a Keystone Tread power, manufactured at the Bloom Agricultural Iron Works.

The people of Wedgetown and vicinity, will hold a family picnic in the grove near the double-tracked bridge on Saturday next.

A dangerous walk of life—A Buckhorn side walk.

We kindly ask our citizens to consider and act upon the following preamble: We, the people of Buckhorn, in order to prevent sudden shocks to our spinal columns, avoid disastrous results to our toes, provide for the common-defense of our heels, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare of mankind, and secure the approval and commendation of visitors, do agree to relay, lengthen, and widen the side walks of the village of Buckhorn.

The Sunday Schools of Hemlock District will hold their next convention in the M. E. Church at Buckhorn on Saturday, August 2nd.

FAIRY.

Berwick.

Mrs. L. S. Jackson and her daughters left Monday morning for Montrose, where they will spend the week.

Miss Anna Furman left last week to visit friends of Mainville.

Rev. Williamson of Brooklyn, N. Y., with his family, are visiting relatives in this place.

C. B. Jackson, Esq., visited Wilkesbarre on Thursday.

Mrs. F. R. Jackson visited friends in Danville last week.

The young men of Berwick organized a Blaine and Logan club last Saturday evening, and after settling some disputes, (with outsiders,) proceeded to elect the following officers: President, J. U. Kurtz; Secretary, B. D. Freas; Treasurer, S. W. Dickson; Vice Presidents, H. C. Laubach, F. H. Eaton, D. C. Thomas, F. R. Kitchen, C. W. Dickson, T. W. Sherwood, H. R. Reedy, R. S. Bowman, G. W. Pooler, S. T. Dimmick, C. M. Parker. Committee to draft constitution, S. T. Dimmick, C. W. Dickson and W. E. Smith.

Mr. J. U. Kurtz is the man in the right place as President and the club deserves praise for its good selection. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the rolling mill office.

Henry Fenstemaker is turning out very nice castings from his new foundry, the first heat being run last week.

A game of base ball between the commercial men and P. O S. of A. comes off to-morrow at 2 o'clock sharp.

The same band of gypsies that were here several weeks ago have returned and are now encamped opposite this place, where numbers visit to have their future revealed in the way of fortune telling.

Rob't. Neal of Bloomsburg was seen here on Saturday.

A game between the Bloomsburg nine and the Crickets of this place will be played Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the latter.

The Crickets were beat by a score of 19 to 11 by the Hazleton club Saturday afternoon. Now all that Berwick needs for a good team is to have nine professional players with a change battery and then return the visits they owe.

DERF.

Benton.

The farmers have improved the opportunity and garnered, during the past week or two of dry weather, the heaviest crop for many years.

The matrimonial tree doesn't blossom much. I suppose the buds froze during the cold snap recently.

The candidates are busy, plenty and earnest, and every Democrat is going to vote for reform. But who will be nominated?

Cleveland and Hendricks are all right up here. Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high. MORE ANON.

Centre.

Farmers are finishing their harvesting and hay making which has been unusually good judging by the number of shocks.

Harry Maize of Bloomsburg spent a few days with C. W. Hidlay.

Some of the young folks went to the fishing party on Saturday.

Some of the Light Street boys thought the Bloomsburg B. B. C. ought to have brought cradles along for the minors of their club. They changed their opinion before quitting. The result was 17 to 23 in favor of Bloomsburg.

F. P. Hagenbuch, challenges the township in raising calves, he has one which drew the scales to 103 lbs. at birth.

The democrats say they will have the next President or quit voting.

Elisha Hagenbuch has the boss colt of Centre.

The readers of the COLUMBIAN will please excuse Hawkeye's vacation as she has been visiting the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and could not furnish the news from here.

HAWKEYE.

Greenwood.

The wheat crop is very good in this section of country.

John Miller's new house is nearly ready for the plasterers.

Sherman Eves intends seeking his fortune in the far West soon. We wish him success.

The surprise at J. G. Girton's last Tuesday evening was a complete success. About 69 persons assembled there to celebrate the forty-first birthday of Mrs. Girton. The evening passed away very pleasantly. Games of various kinds were held in one room, dancing in another and in a third room ice cream was served up during the whole evening.

Miss Mattie Girton and Miss Rose Stadon are visiting friends at Williamsport and Milton this week.

Mrs. Lizzie Lemons, who has been confined to the house for several weeks with a broken arm, is convalescent.

Miss May Manning is visiting her parents. She has been living with her uncle in Delaware county for nearly two years.

All are cordially invited to attend the Harvest Home to be held in Mather's grove, Saturday, July 26. All are expected to bring their baskets well filled.

Mr. Milroy Ikeler, formerly a resident of eastern Greenwood, and for the past year has been employed in one of the large grist mills at Millville, has been spending a few weeks with his parents. The farmers are anxious for him to return, as he is the boss hand to make chop.

Mrs. Elmira Mather, who has been sick for some time, is rapidly improving.

Rescue of the Greely Party.

SEVEN OF THE TWENTY-FIVE ARCTIC EXPLORERS FOUND ALIVE.

After long and terrible suffering the Greely explorers have been rescued by Commander Schley, sent out by the government for that purpose. The following telegram from Lieutenant Greely to General Hazen, gives some idea of the experience of the exploring party:

ST. JOHNS, N. F. July 17.

Chief Signal Officer, Washington:

Brainard, Bierdenbick, Connell, Fredericks, Long' myself, sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at point of death from starvation by relief ships Thetis and Bear, June 22, at Camp Clay, Northwest of Cape Sabine. All now in good health, but weak. Sergeant Ellison rescued, died July 8, Cross died last January; Christiansen, Linn, Rice, Lockwood, Jewell, Edwards in April; Ellis, Ralston, Whisler, Israel, in May; Kislingbury, Naler, Henry, Bender, Pavy, Gardiner, Schneider, in June.

Abandoned Fort Conger, August 9. Frozen in pack off Victoria Head, August 29. Abandoned steam launch, September 11, eleven miles northeast of Cocked Hat Island. When on point of landing, were three times driven by Southwest storms into Kane's Sea. Finally landed, September 29, in Baird Inlet. Learning by scouting parties of Proteus disaster, and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine, moved and established Winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cocked Hat. Inventory showed that by daily ration, four and one-third ounces meat, seven bread and dog biscuits, four ounces miscellaneous, party would have ten days' full rations left for crossing South Sound to Littleton Island, March 1.

Unfortunately Smith Sound remained open the entire Winter, rendering crossing impossible. Game failed, despite daily hunting from early February.

APPROACHING STARVATION.

Before sun returned only 500 pounds of meat obtained. This year minute shrimps, seaweed, sassafras, rock lichens and sealskin were resorted to for food, with results as shown by number of survivors. Last regular food issued May 14. Only 150 pounds of meat left by Garlington compelled me to send in November four men to obtain 144 pounds English meat at Isabella. During trip Ellison froze solid, both hands and feet, and lost them all, surviving, however, through one terrible winter and spring until July 8. Survivors owe their lives to indomitable energy of captain Schley and Lieutenant Emory, who preceded by three, and accompanied by five, whalers, forced their vessels from Upernavik through Melville Bay into North Water at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible, and always held it.

Smith sound was crossed and partly rescued during one of the most violent gales have ever known. Boats handled only at imminent risk of swamping. Four of us then unable to walk, and could not have survived exceeding twenty-four hours. Every care and attention given us. Saved and bring back copies meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetic, pendulum and other observations; also pendulum, Yale and standard thermometers. Forty-eight photographic negatives, collection of blanks and photographic proofs. Eskimo relics and other things necessarily abandoned. Thetis remains here five days probably.

(Signed) GREELEY, Commanding.

Lieut. Greeley sailed from St. Johns, July 7th, 1881, in the steamer Proteus. Several relief expeditions were made for his rescue, the second one starting out in June 1883. Their vessel was crushed by the ice and they were obliged to retreat. The last and successful expedition left New York in May, 1884.

A Card from Mr. Krickbaum.

EDITOR *News Item*:

In your issue of July 10th, you submit several questions to me, over the signature of a nameless correspondent, who demands an answer under oath.

I deny the right of an anonymous scribler to put any questions to me, and assert my right to refuse an answer to them. But, if your correspondent will, over his own proper name, assert that what he implies therein is the truth, and give also the names of those to whom he alludes, he shall have a full, complete and satisfactory answer. If he refuses his name, and the names of the persons he implicates, then I pronounce him a *sneak* and a *coward*.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 22, 1884.

Eating before Sleeping.

RECOMMENDED AS A POSITIVE CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS BY A PHYSICIAN.

"Go home and eat a good supper, that's all the medicine you want," and the medical gentleman to whom a reporter had gone for a nervine, a sedative or a sleeping potion opened the door to show him out.

"But, doctor, it's 11 o'clock at night."

"Well, what of it? Oh, I see. The popular prejudice against eating at night. Let me tell you, my young friend, that unless your stomach is out of order, it is more benefit to you to eat before going to bed than it is harmful. Food of a simple kind induces sleep. At what hour did you dine?"

"Six o'clock."

"Humph! Just what I thought. Six o'clock. Fourteen hours between dinner and your breakfast. Enough to keep any man awake. By that time the fuel necessary to send the blood coursing through your system is burned out. Animals sleep instinctively after meals. Human beings become drowsy after eating. Why? Simply because the juices needed in digestion are supplied by the blood being solicited toward the stomach. Thus the brain receives less blood than during the hours of fasting, and, becoming paler, the powers grow dormant. Invalids and those in delicate health should always eat before going to bed. The sinking sensation in sleeplessness is a call for food. Wakefulness is oftentimes merely a symptom of hunger. Gratify the desire and sleep ensues. The feeble will be stronger if they eat on going to bed. Some persons are exhausted merely by the process of making their toilet in the morning. A cup of warm milk and toast on retiring, or a cup of beef tea on awakening, will correct it."

"But is it not essential that the stomach should rest?"

"Undoubtedly. Yet when hungry we should eat. Does the infant's stomach rest as long as the adult's? Man eats less often only because his food requires more time for digestion. Invalids and children at night may take slowly warm milk, beef tea or oat meal. The vigorous adult can eat bread and milk, cold beef, chicken, raw oysters or some other such food. Of course, it must be done in moderation. You start home now and take a cup of tea and a beef sandwich on the way, and I'll risk your sleeping. Good night."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Ratification Meeting.

The first gun of the Presidential campaign of 1884 was fired last Saturday night, when the Democracy met to ratify the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks. Excellent music was furnished by the band, and the Opera House was well filled. The adjoining townships were represented by many prominent Democrats. The meeting was called to order by G. A. Clark, chairman of the county committee, who nominated Hon. C. R. Buckalew as chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Buckalew said that he was prevented from addressing the meeting by reason of hoarseness, but promised to give his views at some future time. He then introduced Hon. J. B. Storm, the representative in Congress from this district, who spoke for more than an hour. He discussed the issues between the two parties, and pointed out the many weak spots in the record of James G. Blaine. He said that any party that has been in power for twenty years, necessarily becomes corrupt, and then proceeded to demonstrate the corruption of the Republican party by referring to the dishonesty of many of its officials. The extravagant use of public funds began with the administration of Grant, who surrounded himself with men like Babcock, and Belknap, and the Star Route thieves. From that time the office holders have looked upon official position, not as a public trust, but as a personal perquisite, and men who received only small salaries amassed colossal fortunes by means which they dare not make public. He called upon the Democrats to rally to the standard of their candidates, and promised that if a Democratic administration gets hold of the books in the several departments, they will unearth frauds that will make the American people stand aghast.

Mr. Storm's speech was well received, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Col. Freeze then spoke for about fifteen minutes in his usual happy manner, and was followed by C. G. Barkley, Esq., who entertained the audience for about the same length of time with some good hits.

Three rousing cheers were given for the ticket and the meeting adjourned, everybody being satisfied with the success of the first demonstration. An aggressive campaign will soon begin, and the people of Columbia county will have abundant opportunities to hear the issues of the day discussed.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The apparel oft proclaim's the man."

A well dressed gentleman is the admiration of all, and the place to get your SPRING SUIT is at the POPULAR AND RELIABLE STORE of David Lowenberg.

9999 1-9 spring chickens,
8888 1-8 old hens,
7777 1-7 pigeons,
6666 1-6 ducks,
5555 1-5 geese,
4444½ good calves,
3333⅓ large shoats,
2222½ lbs. pitted cherries,
1111 lbs. dried raspberries.

All the above wanted at Light Street, by July 25-3m SILAS YOUNG.

A neat present given away with every purchase made at the Popular Clothing Store of David Lowenberg.

Warm weather again, but Phillips' Ice Cream will cool you.

"When found make a note of."

The place to go for your spring clothing, a stylish hat, or a fine neck scarf, or the latest style in furnishing goods is at David Lowenberg's.

Ice Cream, Ice Cream, by the quart at Phillips' Domestic Bakery.

A very large line of straw hats now on view, NOBBY, NEAT and NEW, just arrived at David Lowenberg's.

At Phillips' Domestic Bakery you can get ice cream of all flavors. Big saucers at the usual place.

Gentlemen who want a spring suit put up in CITY STYLE should call at the POPULAR MERCHANT TAILOR of Bloomsburg, David Lowenberg who employs only EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hemlock boards, plank 2 by 4, joice, bill stuff, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long worked lumber, flooring, German and bev. siding, surface boards and siding, sawed shingles No 1, 2 and 3, chestnut, hemlock and pine, shingle and ceiling lath.

I have made arrangements with a couple of steam saw mills if there is any thing that I have'nt got I can get it at short notice at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCRANTON, March 10, 1882.

Thirty-five years ago I was seized with Acute Rheumatism. Since that time I have never been free from it until I gave Phelphs' Rheumatic Elixir a thorough trial. It cured me, and I freely endorse it as a positive cure for chronic rheumatism.

SARAH MCCARTHY,
Matron to Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara of St. Vincent's Cathedral, Scranton, Pa., for the past twelve years.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

AS WHEN SHE WAS YOUNG.

"I have used Parker's Hair Balsam and like it better than any similar preparation I know of," writes Mrs. Ellen Perry, wife of Rev. P. Perry, of Coldbrook Springs, Mass. "My hair was almost entirely gray, but a dollar bottle of the Balsam has restored the softness, and the brown color it had when I was young—not a single gray hair left. Since I began applying the Balsam my hair has stopped falling out, and I find that it is a perfectly harmless and agreeable dressing."

THAT HACKING COUGH

can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Moyer Bros.

Fitted out for the season. Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.

THE LATEST NEWS

is that all who have used Law's Bluing find it far excels indigo at a much less expense. It is used for bluing and bleaching, also for coloring rag carpets it is unequaled. Each package retails for 15 cents, and makes one quart of bluing strong enough for ink, which flows from a pen equal to the best writing fluid. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale in Bloomsburg by Henry Klein, D. A. Creasy, C. C. Marr, S. A. Wilson, I. W. Hartman & Son, G. M. & J. K. Lockard, and by dealers generally.

WHY WILL YOU

Cough when Shiloh's Cure will give you immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and $1. Sold by Moyer Bros.

TRUE MERIT

Will always meet with success, and that Speer's Port Grape Wine is an article of true merit is a long established fact. It has been endorsed by the leading physicians of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and all the large cities of the Old World. It is produced at his model vineyards, Passaic, N. J. It is for sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States. For sale by Druggists.

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

Legions of people have had their lives made miserable by Piles. This painful difficulty is often induced and always aggravated by constipation. Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for all affections of this kind. It acts as a gentle cathartic, promotes a healthy action of the bowels, and soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces. It has cured hundreds of cases where all other remedies and applications have failed. Sold by all druggists.

LANESBORO, Susq. Co., Pa., Oct. 1 1883.

Mr. Phelps—Dear sir: I have been trying your Rheumatic Elixir and find it the very best thing I ever came across. Prof. J. N. Gardner, of your city, recommended it to me. E. Z. MARSH.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

DESERVED POPULARITY.

The Phelps Rheumatic Elixir which has accomplished so many excellent results here, is rapidly gaining its well deserved popularity in other parts of the country. Sufferers from rheumatism soon find out whether medicine labeled a "remedy" or "cure" is or is not what it purports to be, and they are rapidly marshaling under the banner of "Phelps." As far as we and our readers are concerned we need only say that we unconditionally adhere to all we have testified in favor of the Elixir.

E. H. HAUCH,
Editor Carbon County Democrat,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg Pa.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," for corns, bunions, 15c.

Thin people. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health

Service in the Mormon Tabernacle.

Service in the Tabernacle is held on Sundays at two o clock in the afternoon. The Saints assemble not only from the city, but from all the country round, and many vehicles of all sorts are left standing in the neighborhood. The centre of the church fills rapidly with women, while men predominate in the side rows of seats. There are seats for thirteen thousand persons in the amphitheatre and gallery, and many more crowd in at some of the great conferences. A broad gallery closes around at the front, where the choir sit in two wings, facing each other, the men on one side and the women opposite. The space between is filled by three long crimson-cushioned pulpit desks, in each of which twenty speakers or so can sit at once, each rank overlooking the heads of the one beneath. The highest was designed for the president and his two counsellors; the second one for the twelve apostles, and the lowest for the bishops, but I believe the order is not very rigidly observed.

The acoustic properties of the house are almost perfect. A former deficiency of light has been overcome by the use of electricity; and the chilling bareness of the huge whitewashed vault is relieved by hangings of evergreen and flowers made of tissue-paper, the effect of which is very good indeed.

Every Sunday the sacrament is administered, the table loaded with baskets of bread and tankards of water occupying a dais at the foot of the pulpits. Gradually a number of bishops take their places behind this table, and watch the congregation gather, people coming in through the dozen or more side doors as though the Tabernacle was a huge sponge absorbing the population of the Territory. Mingling with the rest come many strangers, bringing the latest tailoring and millinery, and these strangers are always conducted to seats down in front, where they can be addressed effectively in a body. At one door stands a huge cask of cold water, with several tin cups handy, and nearly all stop to drink as they come in. Later you will see tin pails holding a quart or more, and having handles on both sides, circulating through the audience, and refilled from time to time by small Ganymedes running about in chip hats and well-starched pinafores. Precisely at two o'clock the great organ sends forth its melodious summons, and the noise of busy voices—the hum of the veritable honey bees of the Deserti n their home hive—is hushed. A hymn is announced (by some brother in a business coat whom you will meet in trade to-morrow, perhaps), and sung by the choir, for though the tune may be one of the old familiar ones, the audience does not join in the singing.

The music of the Tabernacle has a great reputation in the West, and it would hardly be fair to decry it because it does not come up to a New York performance. It is conspicuously good for the material at hand and the locality. The organ a handsome instrument, nearly as large as the great organ in the Boston Music hall, is not so readily discounted, however, and is played with much skill, to the constant delight of the people.

After the singing comes a long prayer by some layman-priest, and a hymn, during the singing of which eight bishops break the slices of bread into morsels. Then, while the bread is being passed through the audience to the communicants—everybody, old and young partaking—President Taylor or some other dignitary reads a chapter from the Bible, usually from Revelation, and makes extempore remarks upon it. Sometimes the Hon. George Q. Cannon, the most eminent of the Mormon leaders occupies the pulpit.

It's three o'clock before the bread and water have been partaken of by all, and fully four by the time the preacher has ceased, the bishop pronounced the benediction, and the congregation is dismissed. As the people scatter about the great dusty yard, picking their way among the blocks of stone awaiting their place in the Temple, one sees how largely foreigners they are, the predominant nationalities being British and Scandinavian. Their peasantry, too, is unmistakably stamped upon their faces, though they have exchanged their foreign characteristics for a rusticity of the American type. Among the most prominent of the Mormon apostles are Orson Pratt, the most distinguished scholar and writer in the sect, and Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the original Prophet and founder of Mormonism.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Cost of Matches.

"That match you are lighting your cigar with is a very small thing, isn't it?" said a passenger to one who had shared the seat for a few miles. "A small thing, but you wouldn't believe the American people paid $27,000,000 for matches last year, would you? There are 50,000,000 of people in this country; they use on an average five matches each per day; that is 250,000,000 matches per day, or 2,500,000 boxes of 100 matches in a box, every day. Last year these boxes retailed at an average of three cents each, making $75,000 a day for matches, or $27,375,000 a year. And then think that three-fourths of all these matches were supplied by one company. If they didn't make $8,000,000 clear profit out of it they didn't make a cent."

The harvest day of the match monopoly is now at an end, as they no longer have a government revenue tax levied for their benefit. But they still control the trade on account of their superior manufacturing facilities, capital, etc. They own thousands of acres of timber land in Michigan, and their lumber is cut by their own men and shipped on their own boats. And then they have contracted for nearly all the world's supply of phosphorus years ahead, and the new manufacturers starting into the business find themselves overmatched in every way by the old monopoly, which can still control the trade, and make a fair profit on its investments.

They control twenty-two factories, and one of them has a capacity of 72,000 of matches daily.

SHADING FRUIT AND MELONS.—The Persians shade their melons clearly as the ripening period draws near, for improving the quality of the fruit. It is well known that to shade graperies as the maturity of the fruit approaches, improves its flavor very much.

The most trying circumstances under which a boy can be, is when another boy is in the alley winking at him, and his father is offering him a nickel to carry in a pile of wood.

In Germany bricks are being made of cork. If these sort of bricks come into general use it will furnish a big inducement for convivial men to tear down a house to get stoppers for their bottles.

ODD ITEMS.

Next to bathing, the principal attraction at the seashore is generally the bar.

It has become so nowadays that every man swell dressed is known as a dude.

The grocer isn't always a provident fellow, but there is no denying that he is something on provisions.

"Old gold is the prevailing color in undergarments," says a gentlemen's fashion paper. It is not, unfortunately, the prevailing color in pockets.

When a girl refers her lover to her pa he feels that it is harder to question the pop than it is to pop the question.

The Mormon wife is never known as a better half. The nearest she comes to it is the title of bonnet bearer No. 1.

"The man who whistles need never be feared," said a philosopher, but at the time he made this assertion "Sweet Violets" had not been written.

A Virginia girl married a tramp who turned out to be a duke. We've no pity for her. She should have known what he was before she married him.

The demand for napkin-rings made of wood grown at Walter Scott's home, Abbottsford, is proving a great drain on the forests of Maine.

"We need more insane asylums in this country!" exclaimed a philanthropist, who has evidently been crowded out in some mysterious manner.

The shady side of the street is the most patronized these days, but the girls prefer the side where the most sons are.

About one ounce of meat three times a week is sufficient for one hen, or about two pounds weekly for a flock of ten.

When you save your peas for next year's seed pack them in perfectly dry dirt, and they will be less liable to attacks of insects.

For vegetables, fruit, rye, buckwheat, beans, etc., there is nothing like a sandy soil, especially if it is made rich and well cultivated.

When a woman puts on a handsome new bonnet she hates to be stared at, and yet she gets mad if she doesn't attract an extraordinary amount of attention.

It seems as if the chap that has nothing in his mouth but a few relics of what were teeth at one time would make the best stump speaker, but it isn't always so.

It is said that one of the favorite diversions of the idlers of Staten Island is to get two spirited snapping turtles and to set them fighting. After the fight is over every one but the turtles fills up with local beer.

A Dakota lawyer was recently arrested for stealing wood, but such was the power of his eloquence that he made the jury believe that he was only walking in his sleep and thought he was placing flowers on the grave of his first wife.

A Californian says he cleared his poultry house of mites, with which it was overrun, by sprinkling the inside with water in which the potatoes for the household dinner had been boiled, and that two applications were sufficient.

In small gardens tomatoes should never be allowed to lie on the ground. Supports in the way of horizontal wires or slats fastened to upright posts pay for the trouble they cost. The fruit will be earlier, more plentiful and so much nicer if kept out of the dirt.

It is said that a solution made of water and poultry droppings will prevent the striped bugs from injuring squashes. The mixture should be allowed to ferment, and the application should be made frequently. It will also greatly assist in hastening the growth of the vines.

A number of pretty girls of Boston have organized a club, the members of which must swear never to wear eyeglasses until they are married. Outsiders are in doubt whether they want husbands or eye-glasses the most. But as they are pretty they will probably get both in due season.

The base ball mania in North Carolina is rapidly reaching fever heat. In the town of Henderson the stores close and all business is suspended on the days when a game is being played. The Mayor of the town is a member of the local club, and takes as much interest in its success as any other boy.

The *American Cattle Journal* says: Where trees or shrubs are set in habitually dry ground a pail or two of water, applied when the trees are set and when the hole is two thirds filled in, will be beneficial. If the hole be then filled with loose earth and a mulch of straw added, the roots will be likely to keep moist throughout the season, and the ground will not become packed on the surface.

Never use manure from the stable on lawns, as the seeds of weeds are thus scattered, which germinate, grow up and disfigure the lawn. A fertilizer made of 200 pounds sulphate of potash, 100 pounds superphosphate and 100 pounds sulphate of ammonia will be excellent. The quantity is sufficient for an acre, and should be applied in October and April, half the amount being used at each application.

If the squash branches are vigorous and long stretch them over a level surface and bury every fourth or fifth joint, as wherever the plant is buried now roots are formed for the better nutrition of them the stem and fruit. The squash bears male and female blossoms on the same plant, the latter only producing the fruit. If the fruit is allowed to remain on the vines after ripening much of the flavor will be lost.

When a cow learns the trick of sucking herself she is rarely cured. The habit may be prevented by putting a girdle about the cow and a halter on her head, and fitting a wooden rod from a ring in the girdle to another in the halter, making it pass between the forelegs. She cannot then get her head around to her side. But generally it is best to fatten such a troublesome cow for the butcher.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A farmer's wife, writing the *Country Gentleman*, tells how she keeps cabbage worms away from her plants. She always has nice cabbages. She keeps an old tin pan full of dry fine earth, and every time she goes into the garden she sifts a spoonful or more of this dust over the cabbages, and the worms never molest them. Also, by putting plenty of sawdust around currant bushes she saves them from the worms, and it makes them bear larger fruit, as it keeps the ground moist and rich.

Unhealthy Homes.

It is undoubtedly true that the most favorable conditions for healthfulness of mind and body are to be found on the side of country life. Sunshine, pure air, and out door exercise are each conducive to strength of body and length of days. But a feeling seems to exist among many who live in country homes, that by virtue of their naturally healthful surroundings, their out-door life and occupations, they may safely set at naught the plainest hygienic and sanitary rules. No doubt the pure air, which they cannot help but breathe when out of doors, and the vigorous open-air employment, in which they must engage, does tend for a time to counteract the influence of unhealthful habits and improper ways of living. But the imprudent exposures, the improper diet, the lack of cleanliness, the tainted, damp air of sleeping rooms, begin to show their effects before the prime of life is past in many painful and disagreeable ways. Rheumatic and dyspepsia troubles and nervous affections are some of the methods by which nature punishes these transgressors of her laws. It is a fact that diseases coming under the head of those mentioned, are more common in the farming regions than anywhere else. A distinguished medical authority has put it on record that insanity which so frequently breaks out in farmers' families, is mainly caused by the severe and constant manual labor, with innutritious food, improperly selected or poorly cooked.

In the building of country homes generally very little attention is paid to proper ventillation, drainage and other health considerations. The sleeping rooms are often constructed in utter defiance of the plainest sanitary regulations. Their situation as respects light, heat and ventilation are often quite as bad as circumstances will permit. The living rooms in winter are poorly and constantly exposed to sudden drafts and chills from open doors and casements.

And as a breeder of disease there are few things that excel the average farmhouse cellar. It underlies the whole house with nothing to prevent its exhalations rising into the upper rooms except a thin board floor. In this cellar all manner of things for family use are kept the season round. Meat, vegetables, milk, butter, bread, pastry, preserves, pickles and fruit are here stored in their various receptacles. There is very seldom anything to separate the fruit and vegetables from other parts of the cellar, and there is usually more or less decaying vegetable matter to load the air with poisonous germs. At various seasons of the year the cellar walls collect dampness, or small pools of water lie under their loose board floors, sending up malaria odors into the rooms above.

It is very frquently the case that there is no system of drainage at all, unless the process of nature can be called by that name. The rain water from the eaves, and the slops from the kitchen sink and the dairy-house are carried at the most but a few feet away and are then left to sink into the ground or to form festering pools on top, at their pleasure. A condition of things that would put the inhabitants of a city block in a panic of alarm, and cause the peremptory interference of the health officers, is suffered to exist for years under the shadow of country homes. Water for family use is often drawn from springs and wells that cannot be otherwise than affected by the surrounding drainage, and especially by their contiguity to the farm yard and other unsavory places.

In matters of diet there is the same reckless disregard of the rules of health. In the busy season especially, the meals are eaten hurriedly, bolted down, with scarcely an interval of rest afterwards for the digestive organs to perform their work.

And there is very much less attention paid to personal cleanliness than considerations of health and comfort would seem to require. This is owing largely to a lack of those facilities for the use of water that are so common in city homes. For people who are employed in fields and around farm-yards, toiling and sweating all day, it would seem that frequent and general ablutions would be quite essential. It might not be an easy matter to build country residences with a heating apparatus and hot and cold water pipes, but they might be constructed with a view to proper ventilation and drainage, and it would cost but little more in the beginning to furnish them with bath-rooms. The cellar could be arranged with some regard for healthfulness and, at least, keep free of garbage. The barns and other out-houses could be placed at a respectable distance from residences, and the surroundings of the latter might be kept pure and clean. There might be less haste and more manners at the family table and fewer luncheons before retiring at night.

Recipes.

CUP CAKE.—Five cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, one of cream, five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, season to taste.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Peel the tomatoes, cut in slices about half an inch thick, dip each slice into white flour, then into beaten egg, sprinkle pepper and salt over each slice and fry in hot lard. These make a good garnish.

TO MAKE COLOGNE WATER try this rule: To one quart of alcohol allow three drachms of oil of lavender, one drachm of oil of rosemary, three drachms each of oil of bergamot and essence of lemon, and three drops of the oil of cinnamon.

A DAINTY DISH to serve with cake as the last course at dinner is made by stewing prunes of the best quality until they are tender and the pits will slip out easily; stew them in as little water as possible. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth; add almost as much sugar as if you were making frosting; drain the water from the prunes, mix them with the eggs and sugar and set in the oven to harden. Serve cold, with cake and coffee.

Managing Stoves.

Miss Parloa, in a recent lecture in New York, said one of the most frequent mistakes made is putting on too much coal. Never have the coal come above the lining of the stove. It is a waste of fuel, and the fire will not be so bright and clear because the draught will not be so good. When not using the fire, keep the dampers closed; it will be ready when needed; then open the draughts. For cooking, either on top of the stove or even in the oven, no matter how hot the fire desired, having the coal come nearly to the top of the lining, the fire ought to last four hours without coal or poking. The top of the stove may be red hot, and the coal piled up to the lids, and yet the oven will not bake. It is because there is too much coal, and the draught is stopped by it. The practice of having the top of a stove or range red hot will soon destroy it.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers,"

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other remedies.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

DID SHE DIE?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or Hops in their name.

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this, isn't it?

"There art who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to theun;
Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them."

"Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somehow suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and art. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by Hissox & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder & Co., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take Parker's Tonic. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never had that disease. If you know of any one who has asthma tell him in my name that Parker's Tonic will cure it—even after forty years. There was a man who escaped the fate of those whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has heretofore been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of Parker's Tonic. Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hissox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HAYES, DECEASED, LATE OF CATAWISSA, PA.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hayes deceased, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

CLINTON ELLIS, Administrator.

Rhawn & Robbins Atty's.
June 16-6w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN GUINA, SR., DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Guina, Sr., late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

CLINTON ELLIS, Executor.

Jun 30-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARRIET VANLIEW, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Harriet Vanliew, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

A. C. VANLIEW, Administrator.

July 4-6 w

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF E. T. FIELD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. T. Field, late of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

MRS. SALOME BRADSHAW, No. 149 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. BRYSON, Atty. Administratrix.

July 4-6 w

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.

SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

YOU CANNOT GET WELL AT HOME.

Fairview Electropathic Institute,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.

The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with plenty of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism in their different modifications a specialty. Prof. Mills has given many years of study and practice to this branch, and thinks he will qualify to this skill.

Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in.

PROF. HENRY MILLS, Mrs. ALICE FRENCH MILLS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Lock Box 87.
Sept. 7 83-1y.

9000!! Agents wanted. DOUBLE QUICK!

to sell the First AUTHENTIC Biographies of

BLAINE & LOGAN

By H. J. Ramsdell, Esq., Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and personal choice, and Ben Perley Poore, for 18 years an officer of the U. S. Congress. 5,000 outfits ordered within a week. Agents coining money. The people demand this work because, the most reliable, complete, interesting and richly illustrated. It contains 650 pages; fine steel portraits; will be first out, sell fastest, and pay biggest profits. Beware of unreliable, catchpenny books. Write at once to

Hubbard Bros., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

P. S.—Outfits are ready. Send 50c. for one and save time.

July 11-4w

CLEVELAND Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life; written as his own home, with his cooperation and assistance, by the renowned Goodrich. Largest, cheapest, handsomest, best. Elegantly illustrated. Costs more per copy to manufacture than the other lives that are sold for twice its price. Outsells all others ten to one. One of our agents made a profit of over $50 the first day. A harvest of gold will be realized by every worker. All new beginners succeed grandly. Terms free, and the most liberal ever offered. Save valuable time by sending 25 cts. for postage, etc., on free outfit, which includes large prospectus book. Act quickly; a day at the start is worth a week at the finish.

July 18-8w H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

SPEER'S

PORTUGAL GRAPE WINE

Also

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable,

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry.

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Brandy.

IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled,

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.

Sep. 28-83-1 r.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell Nursery Stock for the Hooker Nurseries. Established 1865. Liberal SALARY AND EXPENSES paid. Permanent employment. Send for terms. H. E. HOOKER COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

May 23-2 m

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Dec 21-1y

STAFFORD'S EXTRA BLACKING

Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE THAN ANY OTHER.

IN BOXES WHICH PREVENT SOILING THE HANDS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

S. S. STAFFORD, New York.

July 11-4w d

CATARRH Hay Fever,

From Col. J. Maidhof, of New York: I have suffered severely for the last 16n years from Hay Fever in early and midsummer and in the fall. I declare in the interest of my fellow sufferers to testify in favor of Ely's Cream Balm. My short use of it demonstrated its efficacy.—J. Maidhof, 401 Broadway.

Apply into the nostrils.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. Cleanses the head. Causes healthy secretions. Abates inflammation. Prevents fresh colds. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied into the nostrils. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

ELY BROTHES, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

July 25-4 w

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENG-LISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Univer-

TRADE MARK.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEWARE of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought *do not refund*, but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are *seldom, if ever*, complied with. See their written guarantee. A Trial of one single package of Gray's Specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.

Nov 9-1y

GENTS WANTED FOR THE LIVES OF

BLAINE and LOGAN

By Col. Thos W. Knox. Outsells all others 10 to 1. Authentic, Impartial. Complete, the *best* and *cheapest*. 500 pages $1.50. *Sells like wildfire.* 50 per cent. to Agents. Outfit *Free. Freights paid.* Address *at once* the **Hartford Publishing Co.,** Hartford, Conn. July 25-4 w. d

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT Book Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

NEW BUGGIES!!

AT

TRESCOTT'S

CARRIAGE SHOP,

BERWICK, PENN'A.

FROM $85.00 TO $125.00.

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP STRICTLY1ST-CLASS.

May 2-3m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

SICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Archstreets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

COLEMAN Business

COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.

100 students from Pennsylvania in 1883. More positions graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars.

COLEMAN & PALMS, Proprietors.

Jn'y 11-4w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THIS OFFICE.

J. SALTZER,

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg

SPRING and SUMMER

STYLES

CAN NOW BE SEEN

AT

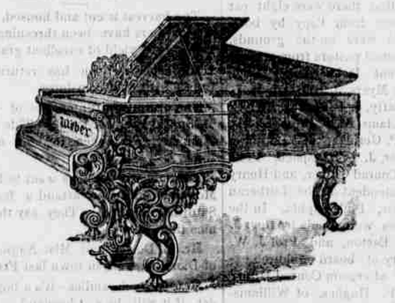
DAVID LOWENBERG'S

THE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Bloomsburg.

WEBER--HARDMAN



PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA

June1

GRAND WORD CONTEST! SECOND SERIES

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME. LARGELY INCREASED NUMBERS OF MAGNIFICENT AND CO-TLY PREMIUMS GIVEN.

Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, which expired May 1st, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer too late to compete, we consider it right to offer the following competitive presents to the persons making on the largest lists of words from the letters composing the words:

"USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY."

1st. Solid Gold Watch ..... Worth $100
2d. Magnificent Tea Set and Salver 100
3rd. Diamond Earrings 75
4th. Lady's Gold Watch 50
5th. Gent's Diamond Ring 25
6th. Elegant Fishing Rod, Reel, Line & Flies 25
7th. Tufted Stand, with Satin Lined Lockable Drawer 15
8th. Fruit Stand, Rich Blue or Amber Glass $12
9th. Celluloid Set, Comb, Brush and Mirror 10
10th. Bell Cluster, Chased Handles 10
11th. Gent's Pocket Knife, 5 Blades, Ground Double Tested 10
12th. Cake Stand, Chased and Gold Lined 10
13th. Fruit Stand, Rich Cut Glass Centre 7
14th. Fruit Stand, Rich Cut Glass Centre 7

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.

Nov 9-1y

100 BOXES DAY'S SOAP to be distributed among SPECIAL PREMIUM OF $20

For the nearest list with fewest errors provided the list has half the number of words of the highest competitor.

CONDITIONS.

First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by 10 cent stamp for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name an address of proper firm whom you buy it, number of words in list, and your name and address, all to be written on one sheet of paper, separate from lists.

Second. Words taken by strictly plainly, numbered, and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Occupation names, must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's dictionary admitted; this will include any word from the first to the last with the exceptions of profane and vulgar words, obsolete words, and words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, and possessives denoting possessive case or otherwise not proper words. Words counted against the list where compounding does not appear in the list, as, one word having over 8 As, 1 E, 1 O, 7 O's, 1 P, 2 R's, 1 U, 1 Y, will be thrown out.

Fifth. All lists found to be by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 25th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, but put in envelopes.

Ninth. Lists must be sent to the office of THE DAY'S SOAP, 1305 Howard Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1705 Howard Street.

The DAY'S SOAP has been before the public for the past seven years, and throughout the United States for five years, and during that time has always been in every unbounded popularity. Notwithstanding these facts we have received many hundred letters from persons of former friends, complaining that they could not keep DAY'S soap, and in many instances refused flatly to supply their customers with it; not only standing in their own light, but doing a great injustice. It is for their benefit, and to be able our dealers, that contemplate will use every effort to have their grocers supply them, but in case they will not, we will, on receipt of $1.00, forward to any part of the United States, east of Mississippi River, express prepaid, 16 cakes, including three of our Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards.

The DAY'S SOAP is the purest and best soap made. Be it remembered we have no Cheap Substitutes. Saves labor, fuel, and clothes. We will offer $100 if the DAY'S SOAP does not do all we claim for it if used as the directions are given on the wrapper. Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards of many different designs given. Manufactured by DAY & FRICK, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710 & 1712 Howard St. & 1129, 1131, 1133 & 1135 Wavnton St., Phila., Pa.

June 13-1y w

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

Berwick Hotel

OPPOSITE L. & B DEPOT,

Fred Boyer, Prop.

BERWICK PA.

The travelling public and visitors to Berwick are respectfully informed that the undersigned has taken the above old established licensed house, which he has recently fitted up in first class style and he offers accommodations equal to any.

The bar is supplied with the choicest ales, wines, liquors and cigars.

Good Stabling Accommodations.

May 9 3m

G. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and is fitted up with every conveniences for travelers, tourists, hunting and fishing parties. It is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful section of river and mountain scenery in close proximity to the famous

Council Cup

and special inducements are offered to all who desire recreation combined with first class accommodations. The bar supplied only with the choicest wines and liquors, excellent stable accommodations, boats to hire &c.

No Extortionate Rate.

April 25-6m

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 12th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.45 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington, 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.25 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

3.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.15 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

10.15—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations. On Sundays this train runs only to Williamsport.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday